THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1798. [No 1889.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

John C. Devero

Respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its Vicinity,

THAT in Consequence of his obtaining a Sufficiency of Subscribers, he will, on the 14th Instant, open his Summer Dancing School, at Mrs. Pearose's Assembly-Room, at Eight Dollars, to be paid at the Expiration of the Quarter.—Mr. DEVERO doubts not, but from the Knowledge he has of his Business, his peculiar and easy Method of teaching, and unlimited Attention, to gain the Confidence and Patronage of the Inhabitants of this Town—which shall be his constant Determination to deserve.—Days of Attendance, and Hours of Tuition, made agreeable to the Pupils.

Newport, June 12, 1798.

C. Fowler & Co.

Have for SALE at their Stores on Mr. LANGLEY's Wharf, at the lowest Rate for Cash or approved Notes,

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and New England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel.

Brandy, 1st to 4th Proof, and best Holland Geneva by the Pipe or Barrel.

20 Hogsheads good retailing Molasses.

A few Casks of first Quality Old Sherry Wine.

Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Fayal Ditto, per Quarter-Cask

Havannah Sugars, per Box or Barrel.

A few Casks new Rice.

Beef, in Barrels and Half Barrels.

Superfine & Common Flour, and Middlings.

250 Bushels of Corn.

A Quantity of white Beans, and black eyed Peas

ALSO,—

Pepper, Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger Loaf Sugar, Fine Teas—Starch, sweet Oil, Chocolate, fresh Raisins, Negro Head Tobacco, Nails, White Lead, German Steel, Sewing and Seine Twine, and a few Boxes 6 by 7 and 7 by 9 Window-Glass.

Newport June 18, 1798.

THE Partnership of BAKER and ANTHONY is this Day dissolved, by mutual Consent.—All who have Claims against the Firm, will be pleased to present them for Settlement; and those indebted to the Company, are requested to make Payment to

JOHN BAKER.

Newport, June 15, 1798.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues the Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d. and 4th Proof; West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred & Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode-Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-street.—It consists of one large, convenient, Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots; together with a Lot of Land of about Two Acres, lying by the Windmills in the Fork of the Roads leading to Howland's Ferry and Bristol Ferry.—Said Premises will be Sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms, apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

NOTICE.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Esquire, Keeper of the Grand Committee's Office, having removed said Office to North Kingstown, has deposited in the Hands of the Subscriber those Bonds for the Counties of *Newport* and *Bristol*, and the Towns of *Westerly* and *Charlestown*, which will be suable at the next ensuing Courts of Common Pleas for the Counties of Newport, Bristol, and Washington.—The above Bonds will not be sued until within a reasonable Time before the Terms of said Courts, and in the mean Time may be settled without additional Expence, by applying to the Subscriber, at his Office on the Parade, in Newport.

WILLIAM V. KING.

Newport, 18th June, '98.

TO BE LET,

THE Chambers in the House at the North Corner of the Head of the Ferry Wharf Lane. For Terms apply to the Printer. June 18.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of Mrs. MARY CODDINGTON, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to exhibit them; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

MARTIN BENSON, *Administrator.*

Newport June 15, 1798.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of GEORGE SCOTT, late of Portsmouth, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 19, 1798.

For SALE, by

John Handy,

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

Ethan Clarke

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Jamaica Spirits by Puncheon, Beef and Pork by the Barrel, Iron Cabooses, and Stoves, Anchors, &c. as usual—And, A few Chests of Bohea Tea.

Newport, May 15, 1798.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

We hasten to communicate to our readers the following very important State Paper.

From the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the American Commissioners

Paris, 28th Ventose, 6th year (18th March, 1798.)

THE undersigned minister of the French Republic for Foreign Affairs has laid before the Executive the memorial which he has received from the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary of the United States of America, dated the 28th of Nivose last.—The Directory desirous of convincing the United States of the real dispositions with which it is animated in regard to them, has directed the undersigned to communicate to the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary the following observations:

The first thing with which the mind is necessarily struck in the memorial of the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary is the method which they have thought proper to pursue in this statement of the points that are in the controversy between the two states. The Executive Directory, animated with the most conciliatory dispositions, impressed with a sense of the interests that ought to draw the two nations towards each other, and eager to concur in the well known wish of the people of both countries, to maintain a perfect intimacy between them, had reason to expect that the Envoys would have come forward with similar dispositions on the part of their government, with minds actuated with the same views and impressed with the same wishes.—How great, after such an expectation must have been the surprize of the Executive Directory, when the undersigned communicated to them a memorial, in which the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary, reversing the known order of facts, have studiously passed over, as it were, in silence the just motives of complaints of the French Government and disguised the real cause of the misunderstanding which is prolonging itself between the two Republics, so that it should appear from that partial and incorrect statement, that the French Republic has no real grievances to complain of, no just reparations to require, while the United States should have a right to complain, alone be entitled to demand satisfaction?

The motives which have induced the preference given to this mode of proceeding have not escaped the Directory. Actuated by proper sense of dignity of the Republic, whose interests it is entrusted with and wishing eventually to guard against the views that might have pointed out such a conduct, it has given it in charge to the undersigned to dispel those delusive appearances, which indeed must vanish before a candid statement of facts and as soon as the real intentions of the Directory shall have been solemnly made appear in opposition to those views which could only be unjustly attributed to them by taking advantage of their silence.

It is an incontestible truth, which is entirely kept out of view in the memorial of the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary, that France is entitled to a priority of complaints and of grievances; that those complaints and grievances were real, as well as numerous, long before the United States had the least foundation for either; and consequently before any of the facts which the Envoys have so elaborately and minutely discussed had taken place.

It is a no less incontestible truth, that all the grievances exhibited by the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary, with some exceptions which the undersigned was ready to discuss, are a necessary consequence of the measures which the prior conduct of the United States had rendered justifiable on the part of the French Republic, and which her treaties with the United States authorised, in certain cases; which it depended upon the general government of the Union, to bring or not, into existence.

It is foreign to my purpose, to enumerate the complaints which the French Government had reason to make against the Federal Government since the commencement of the war, excited against the French Republic by a power jealous of its prosperity and of its regeneration. Those details are contained in the numerous official communications made at Philadelphia by the ministers of the Republic; they have been recapitulated by the predecessor of the undersigned, in a note dated 19th Ventose, 4th year, addressed to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and particularly detailed in the official note of citizen Adet, dated at Philadelphia, the 25th Brumaire, 5th year. Complaint was made in the above note of the non-execution of the only clauses of the treaties concluded in 1778, in which France had stipulated some advantages in return for the efforts which she had engaged to make for the common utility, and of insults which had been offered to the dignity of the French Republic.

In fact, from the commencement of the war, the American tribunals claimed the right of taking cognizance of the validity of prizes carried by French cruizers into the ports of the United States. It resulted from this pretention, contrary to the letter of the Treaty of Commerce of 1778, that the property of the citizens of the Republic was unjustly detained; that the French were entirely discouraged from cruising in the American Seas, against an enemy who was reviving the most barbarous laws of that mode of warfare, in order to insult and annihilate the American commerce, even before the eyes of the Federal government.

Nor was that government satisfied with favouring the enemies of the French Republic, in a point of so much importance; a point indeed, out of which some abuses might have arisen, but which the French government shewed itself disposed to prevent;—they went so far, as to grant to the ships of the enemy, contrary to the plain letter of the above mentioned treaty, an asylum, in the ports of the United States, after having captured property or vessels belonging to French citizens. Soon after, a national sloop of war, at anchor in the port of Philadelphia, was seized and her commander arrested by order of the government.—In like manner, the person of the Ex Governor of Guadaloupe was arrested, by process from the American Tribunals, to answer a complaint founded upon facts relative to his administration; and the Executive Directory were obliged to threaten making use of reprisals before that affair could take the course which was assigned to it, by the law of nations.—During the whole space of the time, of which a review has just now been taken, the French government endeavoured in vain to determine the government of the United States to procure, to the agents of the French Republic, the legal means of carrying into execution the articles of the Consular Convention of 1788, which granted privileges to our commerce and navigation, the principles of which was established by the treaties of 1778; and nothing could be obtained in this respect, but frivolous references to the Tribunals. In general, all matters which, with a truly conciliatory disposition, might have been settled, in the way of negociation, were habitually referred to the judicial authorities; who, whether they were or not under a secret influence, did in the end either deprive the Republic of rights founded upon Treaties, or modified the exercise thereof as suited the system adopted by the Executive.

Such was the true state of things, in the month of August, 1795, when the ratification of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, signed at London in November preceding, between the United States and Great-Britain, filled the measure of the grievances of the Republic.

What had been till that period the conduct of the French government towards the United States? The undersigned in order to contrast it with the federal government, needs only recall to mind certain facts which surely cannot have been forgotten:

Engaged in Europe by the most pressing concerns, the Republic had not directed her attention to the United States, unless it was to give them fresh proofs of the most sincere attachment and friendship; she left it to her agents amicably to discuss, with the federal government, the controversies, a sketch of which has just now been given, and which if they had been met on both sides with a real spirit of conciliation could not have altered, to the present degree, the good understanding of the parties. Scarcely was the Republic constituted when she sent a minister to Philadelphia, whose first step was to declare to the United States, that they should not be urged to carry into execution the defensive clauses of the treaty of alliance, although the existing circumstances were in the most unequivocal manner within the Casus foederis.—Far from viewing this conduct in its proper light, the American government considered it as the acknowledgement of a right, and in the same spirit the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary have met this question in the beginning of their memorial. The Minister of the Republic at Philadelphia, having given uneasiness to the American government, was recalled with readiness, and his recall was attended with circumstances of extreme severity. His successor carried to the United States all

(*For the Remainder see the 4th Page*)

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

On Monday the following Meſſage in writing was received by both Houſes of Congreſs, from the Preſident of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I NOW tranſmit to Congreſs the Diſpatch number 3, from our Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic which was received at the Secretary of State's Office on Thurſday the 14th day of this month JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 18 th, 1798.

N 3. PARIS, April 3d, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

WE herewith tranſmit you the copy of a letter written to us by the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs dated the 28th Ventoſe (18th of March) and purporting to be an anſwer to our memorial of the 17th of January.

We alſo ſend you in this incloſure a copy of our reply, which has been preſented this morning. As ſoon as we certainly know what ſteps the French Government mean to purſue in conſequence of this reply, you ſhall be informed of them

We remain with great reſpect and eſteem.
Your moſt obedient ſervants,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERRY.

Col. PICKERING, Secretary of the United States.

[Here follows the letter of Mr. Talleyrand to our Envoys, for which ſee the firſt and laſt pages of this paper.]

The Miniſters Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary from the United States of America to the French Republic.

TO THE

Miniſter of Exterior Relations,

CITIZEN MINISTER,

YOUR letter of the 28th Ventoſe (28th March) in anſwer to a memorial of the undeſigned, dated 17th January, was received the day after its date, and has been conſidered with the moſt reſpectful attention.

In that memorial the undeſigned, without furniſhing cauſe for reproach, might have limited themſelves to a ſtatement of the numerous and well founded complaints of the nation they repreſent. They have been induced to extend their obſervations to other ſubjects, by that ſincere deſire to re-eſtabliſh harmony and mutual confidence between the two Republics, which the government of the United States has never ceaſed to feel and to expreſs. Suppoſing that thoſe miſrepreſentations to which human actions and human ſentiments muſt ever continue to be expoſed, might have impreſſed on the mind of the French government, occupied with the great and intereſting events of Europe, the unfounded ſuſpicion of partiality on the part of America, for the enemies of France, the undeſigned cheriſhed the hope that a complete review of the conduct of their government, accompanied with a candid and thorough inveſtigation of the real principles on which that conduct was founded, by removing prejudices, might reſtore ſentiments which the United States have ever fought and ſtill ſeek to preſerve.

In taking this review, it was obvious that a minute diſcuſſion of every particular fact might encumber the examination with details which previous explanations had rendered unneceſſary, and therefore it was confined to thoſe leading meaſures of which the particular caſes were the neceſſary reſult. The undeſigned, however, declared, and they ſtill declare, that if the government of the United States has given juſt cauſe of complaint to that of France, in any caſe, they are ready to conſider and to compenſate the injury; that negociation, the opening of which they have for nearly ſix months unremittingly ſolicited, and patiently attended, would, if entered upon, demonſtrate the ſincerity of this declaration.

Still animated by the ſame ſpirit which has dictated all their efforts to approach this Republic, ſtill ſearching to remove unfavourable impreſſions, by a candid diſplay of truths, and a frank manifeſtation of the principles which have really governed the United States; and ſtill endeavouring thereby to facilitate the reſtoration of harmony between two nations which ought to be the friends of each other; the undeſigned will lay before you the reſult of their reflections on your letter of the 28th Ventoſe.

Whatever force you may pleaſe to allow to their obſervations, the relative ſituation of the two Republics, it is hoped, will not fail to convince you that they proceed from the moſt perfect conviction of their juſtice. You conſent, Citizen Miniſter, that the priority of complaint is on the ſide of France, and that thoſe meaſures which have to injured and oppreſſed the people of the United States, have been produced by the previous conduct of their government.

From the undeſigned will now obſerve, that if France can juſtly complain of any act of the government of the United States, whether that act be prior or ſubſequent to the wrongs received by that government, a diſpoſition to do juſtice will be diſcovered in the cafe what juſtice and friendſhip may require, is openly avowed, and will continue to be manifeſted.

Your complaints againſt the United States are preſſed under three heads:

1ſt. The non-execution of their treaties with France.

2d. The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation formed with Great Britain.

3dly. The conduct of their government ſince that Treaty.

If the undeſigned ſhall be diſappointed in their hope to convince you, that on no one of theſe points can their government be juſtly inculpated, yet they perſuade themſelves that the demonſtration of the good faith and upright intention with which it has ever acted, will be complete and ſatisfactory. This being proved, and a tender of compenſation for any unintentional wrong being made, a baſe for accommodation is offered which we muſt yet hope will be acceptable to France.

1ſt. The non-execution of the treaties between the United States and France.

Under this head you complain, 1ſt—that from the commencement of the war, the American tribunals have in effect, pretended to the right of taking cognizance of the validity of prizes brought into the ports of the United States.

2dly. That againſt the textual ſenſe of the treaty, the government has permitted the ſhips of the enemy to come into their ports, after having captured property or veſſels belonging to French citizens.

3dly. That it has ordered the arreſt of a National Corvette anchored in the port of Philadelphia, and that the arreſtation has extended to the captain commandant.

4thly. The refuſal to provide the means to execute the conſular convention.

Theſe complaints ſhall be conſidered in the order in which they are made.

1. From the commencement of the war, the American tribunals have in effect pretended to the right of taking cognizance of the validity of prizes, brought into the ports of the United States by French cruizers.

You have not been pleaſed to ſtate a caſe in which this right has been aſſerted, and the undeſigned are perſuaded that no ſuch caſe exiſts.

Far from aſſerting it, the government of America has expreſſly diſclaimed it. Mr. Jefferſon, the then Secretary of State, in his letter to Mr. Morris of the 16th Auguſt 1793, which letter was laid before the French government, declares "that the United States do not pretend any right to try the validity of captures made on the *High Seas* by France, or any other nation, on its enemies.

"Theſe queſtions belong of common uſage, to the ſovereign of the captor, and wherever it is neceſſary to determine them, reſort muſt be had to his courts.—This is the caſe provided for in the 17th article of the Treaty which ſays, that ſuch prizes ſhall not be arreſted, nor cognizance taken of the validity thereof; a ſtipulation much inſiſted on by Mr. Genet and the Conſuls, and which we never thought of infringing or queſtioning."

Mr. Randolph, the ſucceſſor of Mr. Jefferſon, in his letter to Mr. Fauchet of the 29th May 1795 ſays, "as to prizes made by legal cruizes on the *high ſeas*, it never was the intention of the Preſident to interpoſe; he having abſtained (as the 17th article of our treaty of commerce imports) from examining into their lawfulneſs."

Mr. Monroe, in his letter to your predeceſſor of the 15th March 1796, ſays, "You will obſerve I admit the principle, if a prize was taken upon the high ſeas, and by a privateer fitted out within the republic or its dominions, that in ſuch caſe our courts have no right to take cognizance of its validity. But is any caſe of this kind alledged? I preſume none is or can be ſhewn."

But the United States have deemed it an indiſpenſable duty to prevent, ſo far as they could prevent, the practice of hoſtility againſt nations with whom they were at peace, within their own limits, or by privateers fitted out in their own ports.

For the reaſoning of their Government in ſupport of this deciſion, the undeſigned will again refer to the letter of Mr. Jefferſon already quoted.

"Another doctrine advanced by Mr. Genet is, that our courts can take no cognizance of queſtions, whether veſſels held by them as prizes are lawful prizes or not: that this juriſdiction belongs excluſively to their Conſulates here, which have been lately erected by the national aſſembly into complete courts of admiralty.

"Let us conſider firſt, what is the extent of the juriſdiction which the conſulates of France may rightfully exerciſe here.—Every nation has, of natural right, entirely and excluſively, all the juriſdiction which may be rightfully exerciſed in the territory it occupies. If it cedes any portion of that juriſdiction to judges appointed by another nation, the limits of their power muſt depend upon the inſtrument of ceſſion. The United States and France have by their conſular convention given mutually to their conſul juriſdiction in certain caſes eſpecially enumerated. But that convention gives to neither, the power of eſtabliſhing complete courts of admiralty within the territory of the other, nor even of deciding the particular queſtion of prize or not prize. The conſulates of France then cannot take judicial cognizance of thoſe queſtions here.

Of this opinion Mr. Genet was when he wrote his letter of May 27th, wherein he promiſes to correct the error of the conſul at Charleſton, of whom in my letter of the 15th, I had complained as arrogating to himſelf that juriſdiction; though in his ſubſequent letters he has thought proper to embark in the errors of his conſuls.

"The real queſtion is, whether the United States, have not a right to protect veſſels within their waters and on their coaſt?—The Grange was taken within the Delaware, between the ſhores of the Jerſeys and of the ſtate, and ſeveral miles above its mouth.—The ſeizing her was a flagrant violation of the juriſdiction of the United States. Mr. Genet, however, inſtead of apologizing, takes great merit, in his letters, for giving her up. The William is ſaid to have been taken within two miles of the ſhores of the United States, when the admiralty declined cognizance of the caſe, ſhe was delivered to the French Conſul, according to my letter of June 15th, to be kept until the Executive of the United States ſhould examine into the caſe; and Mr. Genet was deſired, by my letter of June 24th, to have them furniſhed, with the evidence on behalf of the captors, as to the place of capture; yet to this day, it has never been done. The brig Fanny, was alledged to be taken within five miles from our ſhores. The Catharine within two miles and an half. It is an eſſential attributes of the juriſdiction of every country to preſerve peace, and puniſh acts in breach of it, and to reſtore property taken by force within its limits.—Were the armed veſſel of any nation to cut away one of our own veſſels from the wharves of Philadelphia, and to chuſe to call it a prize, would this exclude us from the right of redreſſing the wrong? Were it the veſſel of another nation, are we not equally bound to protect it, while within our limits? Were it ſeized in any other waters, or on the ſhores of the United States, the right of redreſſing is ſtill the ſame; and humble indeed would be our condition, were we obliged to depend for that on the will of a foreign Conſul, or on any negociation with diplomatic agents. Accordingly this right of protection within its waters, and to a reaſonable diſtance on its coaſts, has been acknowledged by every nation, and denied to none; and if the property ſeized be yet within their power, it is their right and duty to redreſs the wrong themſelves.

France herſelf has aſſerted the right in herſelf, and recognized it in us, in the 6th article of our treaty, where we mutually ſtipulate, that we will BY ALL THE MEANS IN OUR POWER (not by negociation) protect and defend each others veſſels and effect in our ports or roads, or on the ſeas near our countries, and recover and reſtore the ſame to the right owners. The United Netherlands, Pruſſia, and Sweden, have recognized it alſo in treaties with us; and indeed it is a ſtanding formule inſerted in almoſt all the treaties of all nations, and proving the principle to be acknowledged by all nations.

In the letter of Mr. Randolph to Mr. Fauchet already cited, that gentleman reſumes this ſubject; and Mr. Fauchet in anſwer to him, ſays, "The Admiralty Courts have always ceded to the intreaties of our enemies for their intervention in prize cauſes, in truth frequently and almoſt conſtantly, by uſing the double plea of which you ſpoke to me, that is to ſay, by arguing either of ſeizure within the juriſdictional lines of the United States, or on armament or augmentation of armament of the capturing veſſels, in their ports. On this ſubject for you requeſt me to ſpecify a circumſtance where a prize was arreſted, which did not come under that denomination, and you take the trouble to eſtabliſh, that they have a right to intervene in every caſe that can be brought under thoſe heads. In the firſt place, ſir, I never have, at leaſt to my recollection, conteſted the right of your courts, or of the government, to interfere in matters of the nature of thoſe you mention."

It would ſeem inconteſtable, that the principle aſſerted by the United States, which indeed is an unqueſtionable principle, has been admitted in its utmoſt latitude by France. It is believed that in the execution of this principle, the government and tribunals have only been guided by a ſenſe of duty and the obligations of juſtice. If in any caſe that can be ſelected, wrong has unintentionally been committed, that wrong has grown inevitably out of the ſituation of the United States, out of the conduct of perſons they have been unable to controul, and will with readineſs be corrected.

2dly, That againſt the textual ſenſe of the treaty, the government has permitted the ſhips of the enemy to come to, in their ports, after having captured property in veſſels belonging to French citizens.

It is to be regretted, that you have not been pleaſed to ſtate ſome particular caſe, if the caſe be founded on fact, which has manifeſted this permiſſion, or if it be founded in principle, the preciſe difference between the conſtruction given by the Preſident of the United States to the article of the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, relative to this ſubject, and that for which you may contend. For the want of ſuch a guide, the undeſigned may diſcuſs unneceſſary points, without giving you complete ſatisfaction, on that which, in your mind, may conſtitute the real difficulty.

The 17th article is in theſe words, "It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war of either party and privateers freely to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or other judges; nor ſhall ſuch prizes be arreſted or ſeized when they come to or enter the ports of either party, nor ſhall the ſearchers, or other officers of thoſe places, ſearch the ſame, or make examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes, but they may hoiſt ſail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew ſ on the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of either of its parties; but if ſuch ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather or the dangers of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed that they go out and retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible." Do you conſtrue, Citizen Miniſter, that this article ought to be rigidly conſtrued according to its letter? If you do, it becomes neceſſary to aſcertain what are the diſabilities to which its letter really ſubjects the veſſels belonging to the enemies of France. They are ſtruck that no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in the ports of the United States to the ſhips of war or privateers belonging to the enemy, *which ſhall have made prize* of the ſubjects, people or property of France. 3dly. That if ſuch ſhips of war or privateers ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather or the danger of the ſeas, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed that they go out and retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible.

The letter of the article does not exclude generally the ſhips of war belonging to the enemy, but thoſe only WHICH HAVE MADE PRIZE of the ſubjects, people or property of France. That the veſſel ſhall have made a prize, is a part and an eſſential part of the deſcription. Whether the veſſel be or be not within this deſcription, is a fact, the aſcertainment of which muſt precede the meaſures to be taken, in conſequence of that fact. When the fact ſhall have been aſcertained, the letter of the article denies refuge or ſhelter to ſhips of war or privateers; but not to the prize which they have been made. You well know, citizen miniſter, that if the letter of the article is to be ſet up againſt its ſpirit, when the former is leſs favourable to the views of France, the latter muſt ſtill be adhered to, though it ſhould intereſt thoſe views. The ſituation of the United States bound them to obſerve, between the belligerent powers, an exact neutrality, in all caſes, where their previous treaties had not ſtipulated advantages, or impoſed diſabilities. They could not refuſe to one belligerent power thoſe rights of ordinary hoſpitality which the common uſages of nations permit, and which were forbidden by no particular treaty. Such refuſal would have been manifeſtly partial, and a plain departure from that neutral poſition in which the United States and themſelves, and which good faith, intereſt, and their beſt intereſts impelled them reſolutely to maintain.—Thus circumſtanced it was the duty of the government to give its true conſtruction to a treaty granting advantages to one of the belligerent powers, and impoſing diſabilities on another. In ſearching for this true conſtruction, its beſt judgment ought to be exerciſed, and the dictates of that judgment ought to be obeyed. The United States have done ſo. They have refuſed ſhelter in their ports to the prizes made on the French republic, or to the ſhips of war belonging to the enemy and accompanying ſuch prizes.—They have permitted ſhips of war, not bringing prizes with them, to remain in their ports without inſtituting tribunals to inquire whether ſuch ſhips have at any time captured on French cruizers or French property. The reaſoning on which this deciſion was founded, and which appears to the undeſigned to have been concluſive, will not now be repeated. It has been detailed in ſeveral letters from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Miniſter of France in Philadelphia.—The undeſigned will only obſerve that the conſtruction ſuppoſed to be juſt, and for that reaſon ſteadily put upon the article, is believed to be more favourable than the literal conſtruction to the intereſts of France.

Ships of war which have made prizes on this Republic, if they enter the ports of the United States without ſuch prizes, ought indeed, under the letter of the article, to be ordered to depart, as ſoon as the fact can have been aſcertained; but the prizes themſelves are permitted to remain in ſafety. By the literal conſtruction, a ſhip of war entering without a prize, is permitted to remain, but all ſhelter is refuſed to a ſhip of war which is accompanied by a prize, and alſo to the prize itſelf. It would ſeldom happen that a ſhip of war, not driven in by ſtreſs of weather, or the dangers of the ſeas, would wiſh to continue in port, longer than the time which would unavoidably be conſumed, in aſcertaining the fact of her having made a prize; but it muſt often happen that a prize, now excluded from the ports of the United States, would find ſhelter in them, if the literal conſtruction of the treaty ſhould be adopted.

This expoſition given by the United States to this article was made known in 1793.—France has never ſignified a wiſh that the literal conſtruction throughout ſhould be purſued. This ſtrengthens the opinion entertained by the undeſigned, that the rule on this ſubject ſo early eſtabliſhed by the American government, is conſidered by the Republic as more favourable to its intereſts, than a rule conforming entirely to the letter of that article.

[*To be continued.*]

After the diſpatches which accompanied the above meſſage, were read, Mr. Thatcher obſerved, that as the letter from Mr. Talleyrand had already been publiſhed in this city, and diſſeminated through the country, under circumſtances which induced him to think that the French Directory had a Printer (the editor of the Aurora) and a party in their cauſe, he conceived it incumbent on the Houſe, in order to counteract the dangerous tendency of the publication, to give a general publicity to the reply of our Envoys: With this view he moved, that 2000 copies ſhould be printed.

Mr. Harper was alſo of opinion, that the manner in which the letter of M. Talleyrand firſt appeared, evinced that there is a party acting for the French Directory; he hoped that the number of copies to be printed would be encreaſed to 5000. He further ſtated, that from a fact which had occurred within a few

days paſt, he was induced to believe, that a conſpiracy hoſtile to the government of the United States actually exiſted; and pledged himſelf to the Houſe, as ſoon as poſſible, to develope its nature, and bring its agents to condign puniſhment; having "hold of certain threads, which, he truſted, would finally lead to its diſcovery."

Mr Sitgreaves thought the moſt proper way of giving currency to theſe diſpatches, would be to authoriſe the Secretary of State to procure to be printed and delivered at the expence of the government, a ſufficient number of copies; to which Meſſrs. Thatcher and Harper agreed, and withdrew their reſpective motions accordingly.

In the mean time twelve hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

MR. MARSHALL.

Laſt evening, about 8 o'clock, arrived in town Mr. MARSHALL *late one of our Envoys to the French Republic. It muſt have given much pleaſure to the friends of worth and talents to have obſerved with what affection he was received by every claſs of citizens. All ſeemed anxious to teſtify their gratitude for his ſervices, and to behold the man who had ſo nobly aided in maintaining the dignity and character of his nation.*

Mr. MARSHALL *was received at the Waſhington tavern by the Secretary of State and Mr Bingham, from whence he proceeded in the carriage with thoſe gentleman to Frankfort where he was met by the three troops of cavalry which eſcorted him into town. Upon his arrival the bells of Chriſt Church ſtruck out in joyful peals; and the repeated Huzzas of the citizens, which met him at every corner, ſpoke in loudeſt accents the high opinion they entertained of his conduct and integrity throughout his arduous and important miſſion*

He alighted at the City Tavern, where, in the courſe of the evening he was waited upon by ſeveral of the officers of government and many reſpectable citizens.

NEW YORK, June 18.

We learn that the reign of the Terroriſts was reviving; that every meaſure was effected by the bayonet. The projected invaſion of England was laid aſide for the preſent, it is ſuppoſed owing to the want of ſhoes. An armament was fitting out at Toulon; its object is not known.

America is looked upon in ſo contemptible a light by the French, that they calculate upon implicit obedience in our government to any terms they may dictate; particularly ſo, as they believe us to be A DIVIDED PEOPLE! *Americans attend to this!!*

It is ſaid, that ſome deſpatches from our government to the Envoys had been intercepted by the French government.

Three parties are ſaid now to exiſt in France. The terroriſts, the royaliſts and the directory—the laſt of which abſtracted from their influence over the army, are the leaſt influential.

Diary.

It appears without doubt, that the Emperor will not remain an idle ſpectator of an attack againſt Naples; and this is the probable motive of the movement of the Auſtrian troops in Italy.

Great preparations we are informed, are making at Genoa, Toulon Marſeilles, &c. for an expedition againſt [declared ſo] ALGIERS! where, it is expected, the French will find money enough to carry on the expedition againſt England. It is a fact, that a grand armament is in forwardneſs, intended FOR SOME PLACE.

Cadiz was ſtill blockaded—and, when the Orlando ſailed, May 5, ſeveral of St. Vincent's ſquadron were at Gibraltar, taking in ſupplies.

When the A. Hamilton ſailed, an embargo was immediately expected.

It is ſaid American veſſels are taken more indiſcriminately than heretofore, but the reaſons do not tranſpire.

The United States brig, Sophia, had not arrived.

At Paris, on the 19th or 20th March laſt, or ſoon after at Bourdeaux, Mr. Lee, the gentleman who brought deſpatches to government, deſired me to take charge of a number of letters addreſſed to different perſons in America, among others one to Benj. F. Bache, another to Genet of Long Iſland. Their ſize and the ſeal of the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, attracted my notice. I aſked Mr Lee what they contained; he told me he believed a pamphlet written by a young man in Talleyrand's office. Being almoſt an entire ſtranger to the political relations of my country with France, I delivered the letters at the Poſt Office without even ſuſpecting their contents After the publication of an important State Paper by the printer to whom the letter was addreſſed it immediately occurred to me that I muſt have been innocently the bearer of the paper alluded to. I haſtened to communicate to the public this fact, that they may judge whether or not the French have their ſecret agents in this country.

JOHN KIDDER.

NEWPORT, June 26.

The following Meſſage from the President of the United States was delivered to Congreſs on Thurſday laſt:

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"WHILE I congratulate you on the arrival of Gen. Marſhall, one of our late Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic, at a place of ſafety, where he is juſtly held in honor, I think it my duty to communicate to you a letter received by him from Mr. Gerry, the only one of the three who has not received *congé*. This letter, together with another from the miniſter of foreign relations to him, of the 3d of April, and his anſwer of the 4th, will ſhew the ſituation in which he remains, his intentions and proſpects.

I preſume that before this time he has received freſh inſtructions (a copy of which accompanies this meſſage) to conſent to no loan, and therefore the negociation may be conſidered as at an end.

I will never ſend another Miniſter to France, without aſſurances that he will be received, reſpected, and honoured, as the Repreſentative of a great, free, powerful, and Independant nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 21, 1798.

The Alien Bill has paſſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Chriſtopher Raymond Perry, of Rhode-Iſland, and Richard Valentine Morris, of New-York, have been appointed Captains in the American Navy.

DIED]—At New York, NATHANIEL HAZARD, Eq; Merchant.

—At Boſton, laſt Wedneſday Morning, ſuddenly, the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP, D. D.

A Correſpondent preſumes the Publication of the following Report will be highly ſatisfactory—particularly to thoſe of his Fellow Citizens, that feel themſelves intereſted in the Welfare of the Town's Poor.

To the Citizens of the Town of Newport.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE undeſigned Select Committee of the Alms-Houſe, Work Houſe, and Priſoners, reſpectfully beg Leave to report, That we have been enabled, with the Exertions of the Town Council, to diſcharge conſcientiouſly, thoſe ſacred Duties, relative to ſaid Appointment. And that as the Function of our Office expires this Day, with due Deference, we aſſume the Freedom, earneſtly to recommend the Continuance of a ſimilar Committee. That the Situation of the unfortunate, indigent, meaſurably under the Charge of this Committee, may be inſpected, from Time to Time, with that ſcrupulous Regard, eſſentially requiſite to preſerve the laudable Syſtem of humane Attention towards them, which the Importance of the Truſt demands;—alſo, that of prudential Economy.

AND it is with heart felt Satisfaction, that we announce the comfortable Maintenance the Indigent of the Town have experienced, ſince the Adoption of the late Regulations, reſpecting them—being decently clothed, and ſufficiently fed—the Houſes kept clean, and good Order eſtabliſhed. The Penſioners regularly receive their monthly Stipend.

GEORGE PERRY, Keeper of the Alms-Houſe and Work-Houſe, with the Aſſiſtance of his benevolent Wife, ever mindful of the Duties of Humanity, have in a ſatisfactory Manner, faithfully exhibited that aſſiduous Attention, characteriſtic of affectionate Zeal for their Happineſs.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,
SAMUEL VINSON,
J. YEOMANS
THO WEAVER, jun.
JOHN SLOCUM,
CALEB GREEN,
} *Committee.*

Newport, June 5th 1798

The above Report being received, the Town was pleaſed to vote their Thanks to the Committee for their Services of the laſt Year—and the ſame Gentlemen were re-choſen for the Year enſuing (except Mr Vinſon, who was appointed one of the Town Council) and Mr. Benjamin Hadwen added to the Committee.

☞ *To make Room for the Deſpatch this Day publiſhed, we have been obliged to omit many Advertiſements, which ſhall be carefully attended to next Week.*

STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *May Seſſion, A. D.* 1798.

An ACT relative to catching Lobſters.

BE it *Enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted,* That no Perſon ſhall ſet or keep, or cauſe to be ſet or kept, within any of the Rivers, Bays or Harbours, or upon, or within three Miles of any of the Shores of this State, more than two Pots or Nets for catching Lobſters. And that if any Perſon ſhall ſet or keep, or cauſe to be ſet or kept, more than two Pots or Nets for that Purpoſe, at any one Time, he ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Dollars, one Half to and for the Uſe of the Informer, and the other Half to and for the Uſe of the State.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Perſon ſhall ſet or raiſe any Net or Pot, ſet for catching Lobſters, without the Permiſſion of the Owner or Owners thereof, he ſhall pay as a Fine the Sum of Ten Dollars, one Half to and for the Uſe of the Informer, and the other Half to and for the Uſe of the State.

And be it further Enacted, That the Penalties which may be forfeited by this Act ſhall and may be recovered by Action of Debt or Indictment in any Court of Record, or by Complaint to any Juſtice of the Peace in the County wherein the Offence ſhall be committed, who, upon Conviction of the Offender, ſhall and may iſſue his Warrant of Diſtreſs to levy and collect the Penalty.

A true Copy,
Witneſs, SAM. EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE-ISLAND *&c.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Seſſion, A. D.* 1798.

IT *is Voted and Reſolved* That the Time limited by the General Aſſembly, at the Seſſion in October, A. D. 1797 for burning the State Notes and Securities lodged in the General Treaſury, in Payment of Taxes; and alſo thoſe paid in in the late Emiſſion of Paper Money, and lodged by the Holders in the General Treaſury, be prolonged until the Riſing of this Aſſembly at the next Seſſion; and that the General Treaſurer be authoriſed to receive Claims, for ſuch Notes and Securities, during ſaid Term: That the Committee, appointed to burn ſaid Notes and Securities, cauſe Notification of this Act to be made in the News-Papers; and that at the Expiration of the Time herein limited, they proceed to burn ſaid Notes and Securities, unleſs otherwiſe ordered by this Aſſembly.

A True Copy:
Witneſs. SAM. EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, June 25

ENTERED	*From*
Sloop General Greene, Wood,	*Havanna*
—— Hope, Cole,	*New York*
—— Eliza, Peterſon.	*Ditto*
—— Romeo, Southwick,	*Ditto*
—— Friendſhip Bliſs,	*Ditto*
—— Patty Dickens	*Stonington*
Schooner Nancy, Eaſton,	*Philadelphia*
—— Laura Wilcocks,	*Providence*
Sloop Sophia, Field,	*Providence*
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Sally Waldin,	*Providence*
—— Leopard Winſlow,	*Ditto*
—— Rainbow, Sawſbury,	*New York*
—— Aurora, Caboone,	*Ditto*
—— Friendſhip Bliſs,	*Providence*

THE Subſcriber has removed to the Houſe directly oppoſite to Capt. Thomas Dennis's on the Point; where he continues to teach Writing, Arithmetic, Navigation, Book keeping, Menſuration, Surveying, Guaging, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, June 23. 1798.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, the 7th Day of the 7th Month next, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. (if not diſpoſed of before, at private ſale)

A LOT of LAND, on Eaſton's Point, with a Dwelling-Houſe thereon, ſubject to an Annual Quit-Rent, late the Property of JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, deceaſed.—The Conditions of Sale to be made known, at the Time and Place above mentioned.—For further Particulars inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 6th Month, 26th 1798.

IF *STEPHEN BOOTER of* North Kingſton *near* Rhode-Iſland, *being, aged 44 years, who is an Engliſhman and came from* Bombay *in* Carolina *about the year 1760 (and with his father was ſettled on a farm belonging to Mr* DORRAY *of* Newport, *in* North-Kingſton *near* Bull's Neck Town) *He may by applying to Mr.* WILLIAM CAWLEY *of* Traſk *near* Chriſt, *hear of ſomething to his advantage which application muſt be ſupported by a proper certificate*

N. B. This is requeſted to be anſwered by himſelf if living, or by ſome intelligent perſon, if dead.

Liverpool, 20th February, 1798.

To be Sold, by
SIMON DAVIS,

A FEW Hogſheads of excellent St. Croix RUM, of an excellent Flavour.

Newport, June 26, 1798.

THE Members of the Newport Aſſociation of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requeſted to meet, at the State-Houſe, on the ſecond Day of the next Month, at Half paſt Seven, P. M. *Per Order.*

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

6 *Mo. 25th, 1798.*

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Town-Council of South Kingſtown, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of ANN GARDNER, Widow, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent;—and Six Months from the Date hereof being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to deliver them to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time abovementioned.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JAMES SHEARMAN, jun.

South Kingſtown, May 14, 1798.

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in Purſuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-Annual Dividend will be declared and paid on Thurſday the Twenty-eighth Inſtant,

Transferring of Shares will Ceaſe, from the 22d until the 29th Inſtant.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, Cashier.

Newport, June 12, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Season, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State. *June 11.*

John Adams,

Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public, THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tannner's-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skins; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning-Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.

Newport, June 15, 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B. Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore,

Newport, June 5, 1798.

be reparations that could be wished for, accompanied with the sincerest and most friendly declarations. Nothing can equal the spirit of conciliation, or rather condescension, in which his instructions were drawn up in relation to every point that had occasioned any uneasiness to the federal government. Citizen Adet, in the name of the convention, corroborated those expressions of good will, and that assembly itself received with the effusions of an unbounded confidence and sincerity, the new minister which the President of the United States sent to them, with the apparent intention of corresponding sincerely with the dispositions which the Republic had never ceased to evince.

Yet it will hardly be believed, that the French Republic and her alliance were actually sacrificed at the very moment when she was thus giving to her ally increased proofs of her attention and regard, and that the corresponding demonstrations of the federal Executive had no other view but to lull her and her government into a deceitful security. It is nevertheless well known at this day, that it was at that period that Mr. Jay, who had been sent to London, only, it was then said, in order to negociate arrangements, respecting the depredations which were committed by the British cruizers on the American trade, was signing a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, the negociation and signature of which had been kept a most profound secret at Paris and Philadelphia. That treaty was not avowed to our Minister Plenipotentiary until the last extremity, and it was communicated to him only for form's sake, after it had been sanctioned by the ratification of the Senate. When the agents of the Republic complained of that mysterious conduct, they were answered by an appeal to the Independence of the United States, solemnly established by the treaties of 1778; a strange mode of defence against a complaint which the dissimulation which was used proves to have been but too well grounded; an insidious subterfuge, which to the real point of the question substitutes a general principle which the Republic could not be suspected, to controvert or deny, and which by means of a sophism destroys that intimate confidence which ought to subsist between two allies, and particularly between the French Republic and the United States.

If it is difficult to discover in this conduct that which ought to be looked for from a friend, what shall we think of the treaty itself and of its provisions? That treaty is at this day known to all Europe; and the small majorities which gave it sanction in both Houses, as well as the strong and numerous expressions of the opinion of the people against it, are so many honorable testimonials in support of the view which the French government has taken of it. The undersigned will not repeat the observations made by his predecessor on this treaty, in his note of the 19th Ventose before mentioned, and in that of the 19th Messidor following; neither will he repeat what the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Philadelphia set forth much at large in his official note of the 25th Brumaire. He will confine himself to observing summarily, that every thing having been calculated in that treaty to make the neutrality of the United States operate to the disadvantage of the French Republic and to the advantage of England; that the federal government having, in that instrument, made to Great-Britain concessions, the most unheard of, the most incompatible with the interests of the United States, the most derogatory to the alliance which subsisted between the said United States and the French Republic,—the latter has been perfectly free, in order to avoid the inconveniences of the treaty of London, to avail itself of the means of self-preservation which the laws of nations and prior treaties offered.

Such are the motives which have prompted the arretes of the Directory of which the United States complain, as well as the conduct of its agents in the West Indies. All those measures are founded on the Article II of the treaty of 1778; which provides, that as to navigation and commerce France shall always stand in relation to the United States on the footing of the most favoured nation. The Executive Directory cannot be blamed, if the execution of this eventual clause has produced some inconveniences to the American flag. As to abuses, which may have arisen under the operation of that principle, the undersigned again repeats—that he was ready to discuss them, in the most amicable manner.

From this faithful exposition of the facts, which have progressively led to the present existing misunderstanding between the two Republics, it is evident, as the undersigned observed in the beginning of this answer, that the French Republic were first aggrieved; and that such of her measures, as may have given rise to the complaints of the United States, are, with a few exceptions, the natural consequence of a state of things which it was in their power to produce or to avoid.

If the undersigned in setting forth the complaints of the Republic should confine himself to the treaty of London, he would but partially fulfil his duty, which directs his attention to further objects.

From the moment when that treaty was put into execution, the government of the United States appeared to think itself released from the necessity of having appearances towards the Republic. Notwithstanding the reiterated assurance which had been given to its ministers, that this treaty should make no change in the pre existing state of the neutrality of the United States, the French cruizers were notified in the course of the year 1796 that they could no longer, as had been theretofore practiced, be admitted to sell their prizes in the ports of the United States. This decision was made by the Federal Court of Justice, and grounded on the treaty, concluded between the United States and Great-Britain.

The newspapers known to be under the indirect controul of the cabinet, have, since that treaty, been doubly active in their invective and calumnies against the Republic, and against her principles, her representatives, and agents; libellous publications openly paid for by the minister of Great-Britain, have brought to view, under every shape, those insults and those calumnies, and such a scandalous state of things never excited the attention of the government, who might have repressed it. On the contrary, it was countenanced by the public acts of the government itself. The Executive Directory has seen itself denounced, in a speech delivered by the President, in the course of the month of May (O. S.) as endeavouring to spread anarchy and divisions in the United States. The new allies which the Republic has acquired, and who are the same who concurred in asserting the Independence of the Americans, have also been insulted in official correspondences which have been made public, and in the newspapers. Indeed it is impossible not to discover in the tenor of the speeches, and in that of the publications which have been alluded to, a latent enmity, which only waits a favourable moment to break out.

Facts being thus placed in their true light, it is disagreeable to be compelled to think, that the instructions on which the Commissioners have acted, have not been drawn up with the sincere intention to produce a pacific result; since far from grounding their memorial on some acknowledged principles, or uncontested facts, they have inverted and confounded one and the other; so as to be enabled to impute to the Republic all the misfortunes of a rupture, which it appears to be intended to produce by such a line of conduct. It is evident, that the intention unequivocally expressed of maintaining, at every hazard, the treaty of London, *which is the principal grievance of the Republic*; of adhering to the spirit which has produced that treaty and directed its execution, and of refusing to allow to the Republic any of the modes of reparation which she has proposed through the undersigned, have dictated those instructions. It is equally evident, that there is no hesitation in sacrificing to these foreign feelings, those which the treaties of '78 and the recollection of the circumstances in the midst of which they were concluded, ought to inspire.

The remote consequences of such a conduct have not escaped the attention of the Directory. It is wished, while nothing is omitted which can prolong the misunderstanding, and even encrease it, to throw on the Republic, in the view of America and Europe, all the odium of such a rupture.

It is endeavoured, to justify by delusive appearances, the prejudices which are disseminated at pleasure against the Republic, and the system of exasperation and alienation which is pursued in respect to her, with the most unaccountable perseverance: It is intended, finally, to seize the first favourable opportunity of consummating an intimate union with a power, towards which a devotion and partiality are shewn, which has long been the basis of the conduct of the Federal government.

The intentions, which the undersigned attributes to the government of the United States, are so little disguised, that nothing seems to have been neglected at Philadelphia, to render them evident to every eye. It was probably with this view, that it was thought proper to send to the French Republic, persons whose opinions and connections are too well known to expect from them dispositions sincerely conciliatory. It is painful to the undersigned, to be obliged to contrast this conduct with that which has been held towards the cabinet of St. James, in analogous circumstances. The American Executive was anxious to send to London Ministers well-known to possess sentiments suitable to the object of their mission. The Republic might have expected, it would seem, a similar deference; and if the same degree of propriety has not been observed with respect to them, it is but too probable, that it must be attributed to the views above pointed out by the undersigned.

It is impossible to foresee whether such dispositions may lead—The undersigned hesitates not to believe, that the American, like the French nation, beholds with regret such a state of things, and is sorrowfully affected with the idea of its consequences. He thinks the Americans will form a correct opinion, with regard to the prejudices against an allied people which endeavours have been made to instil into them; and, also with regard to the engagements which it seems to be the object to prevail upon them to contract to the injury of an alliance which has so powerfully contributed to place and maintain them in the rank of nations, and that they will discover in those new combinations the only dangers to which their prosperity and national importance can be exposed.

Impressed with the truth of these observations, and the consequences which flow from them, the Executive Directory have authorized the undersigned to express himself with all the frankness that becomes the French nation. It was indispensible that he should in the name of the Executive Directory dispel the mist of illusions with which the complaints of the ministers of the French Republic have for five years past been surrounded with a view to weaken, misrepresent or disguise them. He was absolutely bound, by declaring their sentiments in an unequivocal manner, to clear up every doubt and every false interpretation to which they might have been subjected.

It is therefore, solely with a view to smooth the way to discussion, that the undersigned has entered upon the preceding explanations. It is with the same view that he declares to the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary, that notwithstanding the kind of prejudice which may have been entertained with respect to them, the Executive Directory are disposed to treat with that one of the three Commissioners whose opinions presumed to be more impartial, promise in the course of explanations a greater share of that mutual confidence which is indispensably required. The undersigned flatters himself, that this overture will meet with no serious opposition on the part of the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary; it is the more natural to expect it, as by the tenor of their powers the said Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary are authorized to negociate jointly or separately: so that nothing but the desire of precluding all accommodation could raise any objection against that measure, which moreover, is merely pointed out to the Commissioners themselves, in order that nothing may, on this occasion have an unfavourable appearance, and which evidently has no other object, than to secure a happy issue to the negociation, by removing, at the first outset every thing that might in the course of that negociation, awaken feelings that might eventually commit it.

The undersigned hopes the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary will soon enable him to inform the Directory of their determination. Whatever this determination may be, the undersigned flatters himself, that the explanation he has given will have placed the subject in its true light, and may eventually serve to remove, in the eyes of all impartial men, the unfavourable impression, which might be endeavoured to be made respecting the intentions of the French Republic and her government.

He concludes by renewing to the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary, the assurance of his consideration.

Signed, CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

CLARKE COOKE,

In Thames street, opposite Messieurs JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his Customers in particular,

THAT he has just received from New-York, a handsome Assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASIMERES, WAISTCOATING, and HOSIERY, with a Number of other Articles, which he offers for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms.

He has also for Sale, SUGAR by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.

Likewise, a beautiful fast sailing BOAT, about 27 Feet Keel, for 70 Dollars.

He carries on the Taylor ing Business in its different Branches, where Gentlemen can be supplied with complete Suits, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, June 12, 1798.

New Goods.

SALLY M. SMITH,

Respectfully informs her Customers and the Public in general, that she has just received, at her Store, next Southward of Mr. THOMAS GREEN,—

An elegant ASSORTMENT of

Spring GOODS,

Which she is now selling, on the most reasonable Terms.

ALSO—A complete Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, of the newest Figures.

Newport, June 11, 1798.

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE,

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that in Pursuance of the Act of Congress "laying Duties on stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," the Persons whose Names and Places of Residence are undermentioned, are appointed Distributors of Stamps, and Collectors of the Revenue upon the same, in the several Divisions of Counties composing this District, viz.

	Of the Town of	*For the County of*
George Sears,	Newport,	Newport.
Nathaniel Cushing, Daniel S. Dexter 2d	Providence,	Providence.
Daniel E. Updike,	N. Kingst.	Washington
Thomas Arnold,	E. Greenwich,	Kent.
Samuel Bosworth,	Bristol,	Bristol.

The Supervisor's Office, in Chamber No 6, of the Market House, Providence, will at the usual Office Hours be open also for the Distribution of Stamps; where any Person, on Application, may have Vellum, Parchment and Paper stamped, in Conformity to the said Act, and where a Discount, at the Rate of Seven and One Half per Centum, will be allowed to any Persons, other than the Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one Time, or procure to be stamped, any Quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the Duties shall amount to Ten Dollars, or upwards. JOHN DEXTER,

Supervisor of the District of Rhode Island.

Providence, June 9, 1798.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY.

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or Single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING STREET, a little Northward of the Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns will be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

ATLAS

Will cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, on the Tayl Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from t Town of Newport, at Six Dollars the Seaso or Four Dollars the single Leap, after which Three Dollars more will entitle them to t Season.

He is a bright Bay, four Years old in Jun fifteen Hands and an Inch high, with blac Main, Tail and Legs; was sired by the noto imported English Horse Nimrod, out of large, handsome, half blooded bay Mare and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judg to be equal to any Horse in the New Englan States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWN SEND, and stood at his Stable, in Newpor the last Season, and has proved to be a ver sure Foal-getter.

Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at reasonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, April 10, 1798.

Young Nimrod

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood and Figure, will Cover th Season, at the Stable of NICHOLA EASTON, of Middletown, at Four Do lars the Season, or Six Dollars for insured Colt; and Two Dollars single Leap.

May 7, 1798.